

027.154
I399R
1913/14-1923/26



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS

027.154

I399R

1913/14-1923/26

Return this book on or before the
Latest Date stamped below.

University of Illinois Library

MAY 17 1955

L161—H41



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/reportonworkingo1913impe>

REPORT

ON THE

Working of the Imperial Library

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1914

175

Report on the Working of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, from the 1st of April, 1913 to the 31st of March, 1914.

I WAS in charge of the Library throughout the year, except from the 4th of May till the 3rd of November, when I was on leave. During that time Mr. A. F. Scholfield officiated as Librarian. It behoves me to record the Council's high appreciation of the very valuable work that he did. I shall refer to much of it in detail in the following paragraphs.

Council.

Mr. F. Rawson and Dr. E. Denison Ross retired during the year. Mr. J. C. R. Johnston and Mr. W. C. Wordsworth were appointed to fill the vacancies. The following gentlemen now form the Council :—

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, Kt., C.S.I., President.

The Ven'ble W. K. Firminger, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Member.

J. C. R. Johnston, Esq., Member.

W. C. Wordsworth, Esq., Member.

Staff.

On the 19th August, 1913, the services of Babu Kirannath Dhar, Head Clerk, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. He did not rejoin his appointment in the Library, having been confirmed as Assistant in charge of the Press Lists Section, Bengal Secretariat Record Department. The Council appointed M. Jean Buffard as his successor.

The two posts of cataloguer, referred to on page 4 of my last Report, were made permanent.

The Council's decision to dismiss Babu Nivaranchandra Chakravarti, Typist, was upheld by the Government of India.

The Acquisition of Books, etc.

The Government of India allotted Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of books, etc. This sum proved, unfortunately, less than the amount required. The

2027.054
12

books, the purchase of which was sanctioned at the Council meetings in February and March, could not be ordered for want of funds, and we closed the year with a debt of Rs. 750. The growth of this expenditure, actual and prospective, was to a slight extent due to the addition of one to the classes of books the Council is to purchase for the Library. This was the class of English novels. It is not proposed ever to purchase a novel that has just been published, but to get those that have become classics.

The lists of new books laid before the Council are prepared after perusal of *The Times Literary Supplement*, *The Athenæum*, *The Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, *The Publisher's Circular*, *Revue Critique d'Histoire et de Littérature*, *Literarisches Zentralblatt für Deutschland*, *Bulletin mensuel des Nouvelles Publications Françaises*, and *Monatliche Uebersicht der bedeutenderen Erscheinungen des deutschen Buchhandels*. There are works received in the Library that would be valuable for use in connexion with the preparation of lists, but we have never found time to use them. *The English Catalogue of Books*, *the Oriental Bibliography*, Lorenz : *Catalogue général de la librairie française*, *Hinrichs Halbjahrs-Katalog* are among them.

We consulted a larger number of experts last year than we had ever done. Our list of subjects now includes Agriculture, Assaying, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Comparative Philology, Economics, Electrical Engineering, Entomology, Geodesy, Hygiene, Irrigation, Logic, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Metaphysics, Mining Engineering, Navigation, Optics, Pedagogics, Physiology, Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, Theology, Veterinary Science and Zoology. The thanks of the Council are due for the very valuable assistance rendered by the many experts consulted.

The Presentation of Books, etc.

It has been suggested that more publicity should be given to the names of donors of books, etc. to the Library than has been done hitherto. Accordingly, instead of the meagre paragraph of former Reports, I give in an appendix the names of those who presented books to the Library last year.

CATALOGUING.

Catalogue of Printed Books in European Languages.

I regret that the work of printing the supplementary volume to our "Author-Catalogue of Printed Books in European Languages" has not yet been begun. I wrote in my last Report of our going to Press at a very early date. On further consideration I thought it necessary to wait until my return from leave. On my return I found two of our cataloguers engaged in compiling hand-lists of which I shall speak presently. I could not proceed with

the work of revising the material for the supplementary volume without the help of one of those two. I wished them to finish the hand-lists, so I agreed to a further postponement. Before they did finish them I was myself, I am afraid, too deeply engaged on work in connexion with the Subject Index to the Author-Catalogue to have time for anything else. I will begin the work of revision as soon as I have finished this Report.

In my first Report as Librarian I spoke of the poor quality of our Subject-Index. Some of the work has since been revised. Lest I should at any time be accused of being meticulous and be asked to stop this work of revision, I have prepared the following short table, which, if I may, I will incorporate in this Report. In the first column are shewn the headings under which certain books were indexed : in the second are shewn the headings under which they have now been indexed.

Old headings.	New headings.	Old headings.	New headings.
Philosophy . .	Worry.	History, Ancient History.	Black Sea.
Philology . .	Prosody.	History, England .	Immigration, England.
Philosophy . .	Man.	History, England .	(1) England, Roads and Bridges.
Philosophy . .	Monism.		(2) Pilgrims and Pilgrimages.
Philology . .	Gothic Language.		(3) Vagrants and Vagabonds.
Buddhism . .	Sanskrit and Pali Inscriptions.		(4) England, Social life.
History, France .	(1) Civilization.	Philosophy of History.	England, Economics.
	(2) Germany, History.	Philosophy.	(1) Ethics, Works.
History, China .	China. Topography and Description.		(2) Political Science, Works.

The new headings, I would remark, whenever they are not literally those under which the books appear in the London Library Subject-Index, are substantially the same.

I have just mentioned the London Library Subject-Index.

I commend the perusal of the preface to that work to all the cataloguers on the staff of the Library, specially the perusal of these passages : “ The slips were then handed to an assistant who had charge of a book into which the headings and sub-headings and references were entered.... The ‘ Headings Book ’ has been of great value, and *without some such book the work would quickly have got into hopeless disorder*. ... It is important to note that the ‘ Headings Book ’ is not a classified list of headings. *The books themselves have suggested the headings*. There has been no idea throughout of *suiting the books to any ready-made system of classification*. Such a scheme would have been unworkable, and would have led to a pedantic classification.”

We are now keeping a “ Headings Book,” except that it is not a book, for the Subject-Index to our Author-Catalogue. It proves, of course, of the greatest use.

We are indebted to Mr. Scholfield for a body of rules for compiling catalogues of printed books, maps, etc. They have been printed by order of the Council, and we shall be happy to present copies to other important Libraries in India.

Catalogue of Indian Official Publications.

The work in connexion with the Catalogue of Indian Official Publications has progressed steadily. Our view that many “not for sale” publications might quite properly be made accessible to the general public has been fully borne out. We have asked Local Governments for permission to place the titles of eighty-seven publications on the Index. Permission has been granted in every case but one.

Catalogue of Printed Books in Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, etc.

The work of compiling the catalogue of printed books in Bengali was suspended in accordance with an order of the Council passed at the first meeting held after my going on leave. Babu Nandalal Datta, whose services were thus made available, and as assistant has compiled hand-lists and class-catalogues of printed books in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakṛt, Bengali, Pahlavi, Marathi, Gujrati, Uriya, Assamese and Naga, Burmese, Santhali, Karnataka and Tibetan, and Maulavi Abu Musa Amadal Haque has compiled hand-lists and

class-catalogues of printed books in Arabic, Persian and Urdu. Mr. Scholfield took great interest in these hand-lists, which were compiled in accordance with directions that he drew up. There was no intention, of course, of having them printed. There are "sheaf" catalogues, in which is embodied the principle of the card index ; that is to say, they are such as can be added to, and kept up to date.

Maulavi Abu Musa Amadal Haque, with even more assistance from Mr. Scholfield, compiled a portion of a catalogue of printed books in Arabic, Persian and Urdu ; namely, the Author-Catalogue portion for the Arabic books. He is now engaged on the corresponding portion for the Persian and Urdu books, and Mr. Scholfield is still helping him, though he is no longer officiating Librarian.

Catalogue of the Bohar Library Manuscripts.

The work of compiling the *catalogue raisonné* of the Bohar Library manuscripts was suspended in accordance with an order passed by the Council in January.

Lists of Additions.

Lists of Additions Nos. 88 to 95 and 97 to 98 were published during the year. Nos. 96 and 99 to 103 were in the press when the year ended.

The Department for the Issue of Books on Loan.

Babu Kumud Kumar Basu is now in charge of the Department for the issue of books on loan.

There was some falling-off in the number of books issued to Government Departments, officials, etc., accounted for principally by the close of the Prices Enquiry. There was also a falling-off in the number of books issued to the general public against security.

Reading Rooms.

The Reading Room statistics show, if compared with those of the previous year, a decrease in the number of readers, but an increase in the number of requisitions for books. The comparison of the figures for 1912-1913 with those for 1911 showed the same tendency. If those for last year are compared with those for 1910, the decrease in the number of readers is found to be

32·39 per cent., while the increase in the number of requisitions for books is 6·29 per cent. Fewer persons, then, have come ; but more books have been read.

The compilation of the hand-lists already spoken of necessitated the temporary closing of the department of Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, and vernacular books. Doubtless some of the falling-off in the number of readers is to be attributed to that.

Binding of Books, etc.

The experience in the binding of books that Mr. Scholfield had acquired in Cambridge proved of great account during his tenure of the Librarianship. All our binding is done by the Superintendent, Government Printing. An examination of our books convinced Mr. Scholfield that much of the binding work that was being done was of a poor quality. He accordingly sent the Superintendent a specification. If all the directions in it were carefully carried out, we should be more than satisfied ; but they are not. Some would appear to be counsels of perfection, the binders being such as they are illiterate men, or almost so. An improvement, however, has been shewn.

Accommodation.

The Library was recently visited by the members of the Committee appointed to consider " the re-arrangement of the accommodation in the Imperial Office buildings at Calcutta," the President of which, I was informed by the Government of India, had been requested to consult me as to the requirements of the Library. The Government of India have been asked to communicate to the Council the portion of the Committee's Report that deals with the Library.

The Council have to thank the Government of India for a special grant of Rs. 4,773 for shelving. It will be spent during the current financial year. The Council have also to thank The Steel Equipment Company for the temporary use, free of charge, of some steel shelving.

APPENDIX A.

Names of Donors of books, etc., to the Library.

Avalon (Arthur) pseud.	4 vols.
Bartlett, E. W. J.	52 „
Behari Mitra, Rai Bahadur	2 „
Biblioteca Municipal de Guayaquil	5 „
British Museum	8 „
Chapman, J. A.	15 „
“E. J. W. Gibb Memorial,” Trustees of the	3 „
European Defence Association	3 „
Mahendranath Auddy	4 „
Moonindranath Sarbadhicary	4 „
“Parsee Punchayet,” Trustees of the	13 „
Rajendra Ch. Sastri, Rai Bahadur	2 „
Russell, C.	2 „
Sachhidananda Tribhuvana Deva	3 „
Sital Prosad Brahmachari	5 „
Social Study Society, The	3 „
University Library, St. Andrews, The	2 „
Messrs. Abul Fazal, Abdul Rahman, T. S. Krishna Aiyar, Behari Lal Jain, Birendranath Basu, Bhupatinath Maitra, H. Campbell, Consul-General Argentine Republic, Debananda Bharali, Debendranath Chatterjee, W. M. Haffkine, Jnan Ch. Basak, Jogendranath Biswas, Jotindranath Roy, Kashi Prasad Jayaswal, Kershasp R. Dadachanji, Mohd. Alam Shah, R. N. Munshi, Nakur Ch. Biswas, Robert H. Perks, Profulla Kumar Bosu, Prokash Ch. Sarkar, E. D. Ross, Maharaj Kumar, Sailendra Krishna Deb, Pandit Satya Ch. Sastri, Sebananda Bharati, Thakar Sukhram Dass, D. E. Wacha, Barendra Tantubai Samity, The Brotherhood, The Carnegie Endow- ment for International Peace, the Editor “The Literary Review,” Iliffe & Sons Ltd., Institut international de Bibliographic, the Maju Public Library, Native General Library Bombay, the Shrutibodh Office, the Superinten- dent Central Jail Press Thalrapatan, the Uncovenanted Ser- vice Family Pension Funds, University of Leeds, Univer- sity of London. (each one volume)	41 „
TOTAL	171 vols.

TABLE I.

		1911.	1912-13.	1913-14.
(a) Reading Room	Number of requisitions for books not in the Reading Room	9,694	10,293	10,478
(b) Reading Room	Number of readers	32,404	32,133	26,334
(c) Issue of tickets for Reading Room	Permanent tickets	408	482	440
	Daily and weekly tickets	8,440	8,790	8,566
	Duplicate permanent tickets issued in exchange for old tickets given up .	22	19	26
	Duplicate permanent tickets issued to replace those lost	30	29	22
(d) Acquisition of books	Number of volumes purchased . . .	357	700	1,322
	Number of sets of periodicals acquired	151	222	200
	Number of volumes (including periodicals) received from the Bengal Library	4,020	790	2,964
	Number of volumes received as presentations	107	110	171
	Official publications from Imperial, Local, Colonial and Foreign Governments	4,723	4,418	4,237
	British Parliamentary Blue Books .	684	837	687
	United States Government publications	1,972	1,985	1,953

TABLE I—*contd.*

		1911.	1912-13.	1913-14.
(e) Binding . . .	Number of books and periodicals bound	4,814	4,208	6,554
	Number of maps and plans bound .	...	...	...
	Number of newspapers and gazettes bound	327	179	455
	Portfolios . . . . .	...	11	...
(f) Requisitions for books, etc.	Number of books, etc., issued on loan to Government Departments and officials	5,866	8,637	7,049
	Number of books, etc., issued to proprietors of the Calcutta Public Library	12	16	7
	Number of books, etc., issued to the general public against security .	733	2,156	1,444
(g) Correspondence .	Number of letters received . . .	1,845	2,005	2,076
	Number of letters despatched . . .	3,203	3,268	3,551

TABLE II.

Budget-head.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Expenditure.
	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i>
<i>Salaries—</i>			
Librarian	9,100 0 0	9,930 15 0	6,305 11 3
Establishment	13,135 0 0	13,428 8 10	15,963 3 1
<i>Allowances—</i>			
Librarian's house-rent allowance .	60 0 0	350 0 0	942 11 10
<i>Supplies and Services—</i>			
Freight on European stores . .	31 5 3	22 14 9	297 14 3
<i>Contingencies—</i>			
Purchase of books and publications .	12,140 10 8	11,301 9 6	10,023 14 7
Rates and taxes	2,322 6 0	2,322 6 0	2,490 9 3
Postage and telegram charges . .	447 14 0	296 1 0	327 10 6
Supply of furniture	314 2 9	949 10 0	799 10 0
Hot and cold weather charges . .	580 14 6	522 11 0	576 2 6
Miscellaneous	295 15 3	755 13 3	925 11 0
Liveries . . . . .	...	84 1 6	84 0 6
Rent of telephone line	205 0 0	205 0 0	177 8 0
Menial charges . . . . .	...	228 0 0	239 8 6
TOTAL .	38,635 4 5	40,397 10 10	39,154 3 3

REPORT

ON THE

Working of the Imperial Library

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1915

Report on the Working of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, from the 1st of April, 1914, to the 31st of March, 1915.

1. I have waited to write this Report until I should be on leave, and have plenty of time to give to it. The Reports of my predecessors were addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. They were statements of what had been done, and what it was hoped would be done in the near future. That, of course, is what they were meant to be. There is, however, a circumstance that seems to me to call for Reports of another kind. It is the fact that a library of the nature of those in Europe and America is still a foreign thing in India. What, therefore, I should like our Reports to be are statements, addressed in effect to the Library staff, not so much of what has been done, but of what has not been done, or has been done wrongly. They would have an educative value. They would be, further, a means of bringing us into closer touch with the Library Council. The members of the Council know what we did last year, which means that to some extent they know what we did not do; but I will risk saying that they do not know it as they would if it were set out in detail. To set it out is what I should now like to try to do.

The Acquisition of Books, etc.

2. Our work is of a twofold nature : first to acquire books, periodicals, etc., secondly, to classify, catalogue, and index them, and to do that so that they shall be of service to the public with the least delay. There is also the very important work of ensuring to each book as long a " life " as possible. The scope of our acquisitions has not yet, I think, been defined with the precision that is desirable. In his Report for 1904 Mr. Macfarlane raised an important question that has not yet been authoritatively settled. He wrote :— " There is another function of an Imperial Library . . . namely, the collection of the best books published all over India. At present this is only done for Bengal . . . Similar collections ought to be made from the other provinces, comprising at least books in English, in the classical languages (Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit), and in Urdu and Hindi. To collect the other vernaculars might require a special staff." In his Report for the following year Mr. Macfarlane gave a more detailed expression to his view of what should be done in this matter. He thought we should acquire " every . . . publication which is either notable for research or speculation, or is important

as an expression of native opinion, or is a specimen of any distinguished writer or literary movement, or is a good reprint of a classic, this selection being confined to books in the classical languages (Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit) and in Urdu and Hindi." No one will doubt the soundness of the view that one of our functions is to collect the best books published in India. The only question that might be raised is whether Mr. Macfarlane did right in restricting the selection to works in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi. My own view is that the restriction is not necessary, and not being necessary is not wise. I will raise this question with the Council at an early date.

3. It is of great importance that we should have a card catalogue of books which are not in the Library ; which we are all agreed should be ; but which are only to be obtained secondhand, and that with great difficulty. It frequently happens that we receive a sale catalogue a few hours before the sale is to begin. To compare it with our catalogues may be the work of days : to ascertain if such or such a book is entered in it would be the work of a few minutes. I have collected a little material for such a card catalogue, and as soon as possible the work should be taken up seriously. It is manifestly of great importance.

4. We do not add to our collection of maps as we should. It will not, however, be more than a day's work or so to compile a list of the maps of India, the Frontier, Central Asia, etc. (those in which we are specially interested), published since our collection was formed. An enquiry, addressed to us recently by Major Hirst, Director of Surveys, Bengal and Assam, drew attention to certain interesting maps in old books on Bengal, or on India. Some were torn, brittle, or loose. We are having the more important mounted and catalogued separately. This is work that, if time could be found for it, it would be well to do systematically.

The Acquisition of Periodicals.

5. The list of periodicals to which it was our practice to subscribe was certainly a comprehensive one, but it could not be said to contain everything that should clearly have a place in the Imperial Library. Journals as important for Indian scholars as *Giornale della Società Asiatica Italiana*, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, *The Pandit*, *Kavyamala*, the *Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series*, *Anandashramasamskrtagranthavalih*, the *Journal of the Bombay Anthropological Society*, and others were not included in the list. A great deal has been done to rectify this, and the rest will be done at an early date. There is more than this however. There are many Journals, not devoted entirely, as those just mentioned, to Indian literature, antiquities, folklore,

etc., but in which articles of great importance on Indian subjects appear. One has only to examine a volume of *Oriental Bibliography* to realise this. In 1909-1910 to Journals such as *Wörter und Sachen*, *Das freie Wort*, *Folk-Lore*, the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain*, *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, *Nord und Süd*, *Gids*, *Muséon* articles were contributed by Orientalists as eminent as Bloch, Birdwood, Havell, Crooke, Grierson, Rose, Franke, Hillebrandt, Vogel, Barnett, La Vallée Poussin and Roussel. It will be the work of months to examine the twenty-five volumes of *Oriental Bibliography* and to ascertain which of these Journals contain a sufficiently large body of literature of importance to our readers to justify our acquiring complete sets. It will suffice to procure single issues of the others. In future we must see that this work is done year by year. When we allow work to accumulate for years, it can only be done eventually at the expense of the disorganization of much of our other work.

The Collection of Books published in India.

6. I pass now to a question that concerns, not the Council, but the staff. Mr. Macfarlane, in his Report for 1904, wrote as follows: "In this connection may be mentioned a curious difficulty which attends the collection of books in India. It is the practice of the Librarian to examine the quarterly book-lists issued by local Governments, and make a selection. In the great majority of cases the native persons or firms given in these lists as being the publishers of books make no reply when asked to send their publications by value-paid post. No bookseller, European or Native, appears to have any better success with them." It is not so true to say this as when Mr. Macfarlane wrote; but it is still the case to some extent. There is a matter, then, to watch carefully. It is not enough to give an order for a book, and then to let the order-card grow yellow with age in the box, as I have known happen, as if it was of no importance whether we received the book or not. We ordered some books early in 1912, and in 1915 they were still undelivered. I discovered this myself by accident. Nothing had been said to me on the subject, and I have wondered if anything ever would have been. I hope not to have to record any more errors or omission of this kind.

Classification.

7. In the section for books in European languages we still follow the scheme of classification that Mr. Macfarlane introduced; but I do not know with what degree of accuracy. It is a matter I have not yet had time to go into. I have noticed that I am never consulted as to a doubtful case. What I have been unable not to see has not tended to inspire confidence as

to what one would learn on going into the matter carefully. Apparently on no better ground than their having been received from booksellers in Europe books have been classified as belonging to the European Languages Section, every word of which was Sanskrit or Persian. I have known half a dozen such cases in the last year. It is really very difficult to know how to help men who can work so without reflection, that they may fail to recognise that a book in the Sanskrit language ought to be classified as a Sanskrit book. I had a thought at one time last year of sorting out the Sanskrit, Arabic, and other books wrongly classified as books in European languages ; but after an hour's examination of the shelves it was clear that it was a task that could not be done without disorganizing the current work. It must be done some time. What I wish now to impress upon the staff is that the work must not be made still greater by further mistakes of classification.

8. In the sections for Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, etc., books we follow the classification introduced by Mr. Scholfield. I hope this work is being very carefully done, and that there will be no question of our having to go over it again in a few years.

9. I was sorry to find the United States of America Congressional Papers in a "disordered state." The phrase is not mine, but Maulavi Ehsan Ali's, in whose Department the work is done. There appears to have been an abandonment of Mr. Macfarlane's scheme of classification (a sound one, as I judge) in favour of a mere grouping of the volumes, itself imperfectly carried out, in chronological order, which, whatever it may be, is not classification.

10. The rules of classification have been departed from, I have noticed, whenever a uniform series such as the *Home University Library* has had to be dealt with. This may have been right ; but in a matter of such importance it would have been better to consult the Council. It is an age of series : to keep each one separately is to depart very materially from whatever scheme of classification may have been adopted. And need we ? It is easier to learn from a printed list than from the books themselves what any given series is composed of, and printed lists are always at hand. We had better consult the Council now.

Cataloguing.

11. The cataloguing of the books in European languages was done sufficiently effectively, as our printed Catalogue shows ; and the Lists of Additions subsequently published, from which a Card Catalogue has been made, have ensured there always being a complete catalogue of those books at the service of the public ; but our record in the other sections of the Library, those for official Publications, for Arabic and Persian books, and for books in Sanskrit, Pali and other Indian languages, has been one of disappointment and failure. I need not go into detail, as enough has been said on the subject in former

Reports. We must recognise that with our present staff the preparation of so many catalogues in book form, without interminable delays, is utterly impossible. We must recognise that, and act accordingly ; that is, rely more on Card Catalogues. The advantage of such a catalogue over one in book form is that, however small a portion of it may be completed, it can at once be placed at the service of the public, and (this ought surely to have been recognised) the cards are just as good material to send to the Press as slips.

12. Whenever books have already been catalogued, as the books published in India in the Quarterly Lists prepared by the Local Governments, we may cut out the entries, and paste them on cards ; and whenever the Quarterly Lists are not as serviceable to us as they might be, we must try to have them altered. We have already addressed the Government of India on the subject of what appear to us to be defects in the Bengal List, and the Government have referred the matter to the India Office. If we can have it and the other Lists improved, it will be a benefit to such other libraries in India as may use them as well as to ourselves.

13. When printed entries are not already available, as in the case of Sanskrit, Arabic, and other texts received from Europe, we must have entries inserted in our Lists of Additions, and deal with them as we have dealt with the entries for books in European languages. We shall so avoid an accumulation of cataloguing work.

14. I am not at present in a position to suggest what should be done in the matter of the Catalogue of Official Publications. The delay in the preparation of that Catalogue, vexing as it is, is not so serious as the delay in other cases, because there are other catalogues of these publications, those, namely, published by the Government of India. They are not, to be sure, nearly as complete as ours is designed to be. Why I am not in a position to suggest what should be done is because I have not yet found time to examine the work as a whole. The daily passing of the slips, in which I have now been engaged for some time, has bred doubts of the value of the work. There are certain principles of cataloguing which a man must either see clearly, or prove himself not fitted for the work. To catalogue "Memorandum on the three passages of the River Ganges at Cawnpore during the rainy season of 1857, by the Oudh Field Force under command of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B." and "Report on the engineering operations at the siege of Lucknow, in March 1858," not under "Indian Mutiny," but the first under "Army. India. Campaigns," and the second under "Army. India. Artillery,"—that is not cataloguing. To catalogue works on the Indian Mutiny, the Burmese Wars, the Sikh Wars, the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns, the Abor Expedition—to catalogue them all under "Army. India. Campaigns," and then to arrange the entries in the alphabetical order of the initial words of the titles, so that two works on the Burmese Wars may be separated by half a dozen others—no, that is not cataloguing. It is better, of course, than nothing : but it is not worth printing.

Indexing.

15. With the work of indexing, which is so exceedingly important, I am not yet by any means satisfied, and this not because of the fact that we are not indexing the books received in the Oriental Departments at the time they are catalogued. That we should do so with our present staff is quite out of the question. It is of the indexing of the books in European languages that I now speak, and only of them. I do it myself, with Babu Ramlal Ghosal to write the slips or cards, and Babu Surendranath Kumar to see that they are correctly written. It is work done in the intervals of other work, and subject to continual interruptions. How unfavourable these conditions must be may be judged by a comparison of them with those in which the books in the London Library were indexed. The following are quoted from Dr. Hagbert Wright's preface: "The staff employed has been as follows: The Librarian, the Assistant Librarian, four junior assistants (of whom two were typists), one boy clerk, and one porter." "Away from the disturbing elements of the Issue and Reading Rooms of the Library, in a small book-lined garret called the Cataloguing Room—seventy-four steps up—the work of making this Index has been done."

16. The Author-Catalogue of the London Library was compiled before the Subject-Index; but there is a passage in Dr. Hagbert Wright's preface, one of great interest, which shows that the question of reversing the order was at least discussed. Indeed one gathers that Dr. Hagbert Wright would have preferred to compile the Subject-Index first, and that it was the late Mr. Leslie Stephen's voice that mainly determined the order that was followed. There is a circumstance that would lead one to argue that in dealing with a library in India of books in European languages the Subject-Index is the one to compile first. The position of an Indian, as one who would use such a collection, is very much that of any ordinary cultured Englishman who should go to read in a library in Italy. He would come from a society among the members of which a knowledge of Italian books is not generally diffused. If his interest was in editions of Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, or any of the few well-known writers, he would find an Author-Catalogue suffice him; but if his interest lay in some technical subject, he could do nothing without a Subject-Index. I will risk saying that there are many Englishmen, familiar with the writings of English economists, who could name the leading French and German writers, but who could not name an Italian. So it is, and so we ought to expect it to be, with many of the Indians who come to read in the Imperial Library. What each one wants is a bibliography of the subject he is studying. We are so often asked for bibliographies that it is now our practice to keep copies of those we compile, in view of the probability that we shall be asked for them again. One is glad to notice how often in India the fact of the greater value of Subject-Indexes compared with author-catalogues has been recognised. Most of the Indian College library catalogues are

indexes, if indexes of a very primitive type. It is in the Imperial Library, I regret to say, that the fact has been inadequately recognised.

17. It is not so much with the quality of the indexing we have done of late, well as I know that it might be improved on, that I am not satisfied, but with the rate of progress. We can indeed say more than that we have kept pace with the new acquisitions in the department of books in European languages, and that is so far satisfactory. There is one thing that it is a pleasure to record. A beginning has been made to what is very important; namely, the indexing by experts of special groups of books. Mr. H. P. Watts, Mathematical Master at La Martinière College, is very kindly indexing our collection of mathematical works. We hope to enlist the services of many more experts.

The Custody of Books.

18. A problem that grows more serious every year is the tendency of paper to perish in India. We shall lose ten books, because the paper has become too brittle to touch, for every one that insects destroy. The matter is so serious that I have been on the point of suggesting to the Council that we should arrange for the custody in England of duplicates of books that are of very great importance to Indian scholars, and that even now are almost impossible to procure second-hand. They would be kept in England until further patching of our own copies was impossible. That might be regarded as a counsel of perfection. What we certainly must do without delay is to ascertain if anything can be done to diminish our losses from perished paper. We are in correspondence with Dr. Caldwell, Professor of Chemistry at the Patna College, and Mr. E. G. Hill, Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad. It is possibly a question to take up more formally, as by a committee appointed by Government. If we could get an authoritative opinion, it would be of advantage to communicate it to the leading British publishers. Those who value their Indian connexion might be expected to be interested, and it might lead to their using paper of qualities better suited to the climatic conditions of this country. This matter is referred to again in the section on accommodation.

19. Another matter that should engage our immediate attention is the protection of books against book worms. Our experience is that the measures taken hitherto against insects generally, the avoidance of contact of the shelving with walls, and the placing of the "feet" of the shelving in metal pans filled with a solution—our experience is that these measures are fully effective against white ant, but are quite ineffective against book worms. It may come to our having to protect the books by "painting" the covers and flyleaves with some solution: but I should be nervous lest it should result in an even faster perishing of the paper. This fear may be quite groundless. What I think we should do first is to experiment with closed shelving; and I have

thought it might be an advantage to make use of asbestos-cement sheeting in the construction. I had come to this conclusion after comparison of the few books we do keep in closed shelving with the others, and a visit paid to the library of the Indian Museum confirmed the view. The books there, in closed shelving, are in excellent preservation. I would have ordered some closed shelving this year ; but we have only Rs. 900 to spend on equipment ; we were in urgent need of cabinets for the Card-Catalogues of Sanskrit, Bengali, and other books in Oriental languages, and we have been required to meet part of the sum of Rs. 4,773, referred to in the last paragraph on page 6 of the Report for 1913-14, out of our grants for this year.

20. It is now recognised that we must have a department in which to repair brittle, worm-eaten, and books otherwise damaged, and the Council have asked the Government of India to appoint a skilled daftari for the work. Another thing that we wholly lacked at the beginning of the year was an organization for dealing with loose illustrations, pages, etc. I am not wholly satisfied with the one introduced ; but experience will show us in what particulars it needs improvement.

Accommodation.

21. Consideration of the question of new buildings for the Library has advanced a stage. In September we were informed that it was proposed that the premises in Government Place, North, now occupied by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., should be adapted for us, and later that the buildings on the site immediately to the north, at present occupied by His Excellency the Governor's bandsmen, would also be placed at our disposal. The Council's view was that these buildings were radically unsuited for the purpose, and the officials of the Public Works Department concurred. The Department was then asked by Government to prepare a rough plan and estimate for a new building on the site in Government Place, North. The Council have informed the Government of India that they consider this site too small, and not one to be selected on other grounds. They have asked if a site in Chowringhee could not be provided. A library there, the Council hold, would be as convenient of access to our Indian readers, and would be more serviceable to the European community in Calcutta. There may, however, be a consideration to which we shall have to give even greater weight. The consultation with Dr. Caldwell on the subject of the perishing of paper may bring to light the extreme desirability of the new buildings being as far removed as possible from the presence of Howrah smoke and Calcutta coal gas.

22. For a considerable time it was thought that accommodation would be provided for us in one of the Secretariat buildings vacated by the Government of India in consequence of the change of capital, which accounts for our not being more advanced with plans for new buildings. I have written to

Oxford and the Hague for information regarding books in English and German on the subject of library construction, and in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, which we already have, there is matter of great value. Unless we can also benefit by the experience of librarians in countries, in which the climatic conditions are not very dissimilar to those of India; where also there are insect pests such as we have to contend with, there must inevitably be an element of experiment in our plans. This we must endeavour as much as possible to avoid. I am apprehensive that we may be asked to pass a design prepared in the Public Works Department, before we have had time thoroughly to consider the many questions involved. It is no easy matter to find time, I need hardly say. It is vitally important that the current work of the Library should not be suspended.

Relation with other Libraries.

23. It is a matter for regret that an important part of Mr. Macfarlane's policy, if not completely lost sight of after his death, should not have been carried on systematically. He fully realised the great value to us of close relations with other libraries in India, to say nothing of the value to them. The measures he took, or designed to take, were: (1) the training of cataloguers in the Imperial Library for work in other libraries; (2) the establishment of reciprocal borrowing powers; (3) the compilation of subject indexes of the contents of other libraries. We still enjoy the privilege of borrowing from the library in the office of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners; but the relations that Mr. Macfarlane established with the Asiatic Society of Bengal have been severed. (I do not wish to imply that the Society had not strong ground for the action taken.) I should regret this more, if I did not think that it was rather with the libraries in the other Provinces of India that we should seek to establish relations; with the libraries, in other words, that are so rich in what we are so poor—collections of works published in India beyond the limits of Bengal. I am in correspondence with the Oriental Translator to Government, Bombay, the Registrar of Books, Madras, and the Reporter on Books in the Punjab. The absence of serviceable catalogues and indexes in Calcutta of the collections in the custody of these officials, or those to whom they have been transferred, will probably prove the obstacle to their utilization by our readers. We have the Quarterly Lists, of course; but the entries have not been cut up and pasted on cards. This might, of course, be done; but good indexes, compiled by the custodians, would be very much more useful. We should be glad to assist in any way possible. In Bombay the collection now consists of the books published during the last twenty-five years. It is much to be desired that it should now be scientifically indexed.

Bohar Library.

24. The compilation, *de novo*, of a *catalogue raisonné* of the Arabic and Persian manuscripts in the Bohar Library has been entrusted, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, to Khan Sahib Abdul Maqtadir of the Oriental Public Library, Bankipur, compiler of the *catalogue raisonné* of the Persian manuscripts in that Library, and Maulavi Hedayat Hossain, Professor of Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta. With a view to the compilation of this catalogue and also a hand list, the manuscripts have been re-arranged in subject-groups. The preparation of the hand list will be the work of the clerk-in-charge. It is proposed to make it bilingual, that it may be more serviceable to Maulavis.

25. The post of clerk-in-charge was vacant from the 1st of August, 1914, to the 31st of March, 1915. It is very difficult to secure the services of a competent and scholarly Maulavi, possessing the indispensable knowledge of English, for the salary of Rs. 50 *per mensem*, with little prospect of promotion, and I am doubtful if Khwajah Abdul Wajid, at present on probation, will prove equal to the work.

Reading Rooms.

26. We had to record in the last Report a decline in the number of visitors to the Reading Rooms, though an increase in the number of books issued. In this Report there are only increases to record; one of 6,520 in the number of visitors, and 1,199 in the number of books issued. These figures are extremely satisfactory.

APPENDIX.

Names of Donors of Books, etc.

Anonymous through Mr. Francis Edwards	11 volumes.
Avalon, Arthur (pseud)	2 "
Bhopal, H. H. the Ruler of	3 "
British Museum, The Trustees of the	18 "
California Information Bureau	3 "
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	3 "
Cardiff Central Library	3 "
Chapman, J. A.	14 "
Christian Science Committee	2 "
Clowes and Sons, Messrs. Wm., London	2 "
Durjodhone Barua	2 "
" E. J. W. Gibb Memorial," The Trustees of the	2 "
Ghent University Library	2 "
Haffkine, W. M.	10 "
Ironside, O. C.	2 "
Nalini Kanta Sarkar, Dr.	2 "
" Parsee Punchayet," The Trustees of the	4 "
Punjab Historical Society	2 "
Sher Singh	2 "
Stockholm Royal Library	2 "
Strauss, Dr. Otto	2 "
Sir Aurel Stein,—Rev. Father H. Hosten,—Dr. Oskar Beck,—Rai Behari Mitra Bahadur,—Khan Saheb Mol. Abdul Wali,—Messrs. J. G. Cumming,—N. C. Chatterji,—Abid Ali Khan,—Jehangir J. Cursetji,—Fugul Kishore Birla,—N. N. De,—J. J. Sorabji,—Charu Chunder Mitter,—Profulla Kumar Basu,—Hira Lal Datta,—Jibandas Bandopadhyaya,—D. E. Wacha,—Satya Charan Sastri,—Baldeo Prasad Mehrottra,—Jitendra Nath Dutt,—Narendra Krishna Ghosh,—Iliffe and Sons, Ltd.,—Blades,—East and Blades,—Andrew Yule and Co.,—Windsor Public Library,—The Anglo-Indian Association,—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce,—The Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta,—Karachi Chamber of Commerce,—Bombay Native General Library,—British and Foreign Bible Society, London,—Office National des Universités et Ecoles françaises,—Bombay Chamber of Commerce,—Biblioteca Nacional de la Habana,—Royal Colonial Institute, Sells, Ltd.,—J. Berseghian,—Nine anonymous donors, (one volume each)	46 "

Total

139 volumes.

TABLES.

I. Acquisition of Books, etc.

(a) Financial.

Liabilities on 1st of April, 1914.	Value of books not ordered during 1913-1914 owing to want of funds.	Disbursed during 1914-1915.	Liabilities on 1st of April, 1915.	Value of books not ordered during 1914-1915 owing to want of funds.
Rs. 756. (approximate.)	Rs. 625. (approximate.)	Rs. 10,550-12-1.	Rs. 1,257. (approximate.)	Rs. 1,063. (approximate.)

(b) Numbers of Books, etc. Acquired by Purchase, Presentation, &c.

European Languages.	Bengali.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Pali.	Persian.	Arabic.	Uriya.	Assamese.	Tibetan.	Periodicals (all languages.)	Official Publications.
1,548	327	166	23	14	6	9	2	3	5	1	212	11,515

(c) Manuscripts Acquired.

The Adharmaramaran (*sic*). A History of the Seventh Incarnation of Vishnu translated from the Sanscrit into Persian by Anand Ghan, a member of the College of Brahmins at Benares, and again translated from the Persian into English (Francis Gladwin's translation of the *Ramayan*). Books I., II. and part of Book III.

II. Cataloguing and Indexing.

Catalogue of Printed Books in European Languages (in book form).	Card-Catalogue and Card-Index of Printed Books in European Languages.	Card-Catalogue of Sanskrit Books.	Card-Catalogue of Bengali Books.	Card-Catalogue of Books in other Oriental Languages.	Catalogue of Indian Official Publications.
Work in connexion with the preparation of "Catalogue of the Imperial Library, Part I, First Supplement" was done as follows: Cards from "AA" to "Bezenberger" were sent to the Press; Cards from "AA" to "Dyson" were revised, and many cross-reference entries, not made when the books were originally catalogued, were prepared.	(a) The acquisitions of the year were catalogued and indexed. (b) The revision of the indexing of the acquisitions of the years 1907-1913 was proceeded with.	The work was begun. It is too early to report on it.	The work was begun. It is too early to report on it.	The work was begun. It is too early to report on it.	(a) The acquisitions of the year were catalogued. (b) The work of revision (cf. Report of 1912-1913, p. 3) was continued to "Arms and Ammunition."

III. Lists of Additions.

Published during the year.	In the Press on 31st of March, 1915.
Nos. 96, 99-109	Nos. 110-114.

IV. Binding.

Books and Periodicals.			Newspapers and Gazettes.		
1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
4,208	6,554	6,823	179	455	678

V. Issue Department.

Books, etc., lent to Government Departments and Officials.			Books, etc., lent to the General Public against Security.		
1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
8,637	7,049	7,286	2,156	1,444	1,894

VI. Reading Rooms.

Number of Visitors.			Number of Requisitions for Books not in the open-shelf collection in the Reading Room.		
1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
32,133	26,334	32,854	10,293	10,478	11,677

VII. Finance.

Budget-head.	1912-13.			1913-14.			1914-15.		
<i>Salaries :—</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Librarian	9,930	15	0	6,305	11	3	11,158	0	0
Establishment	13,428	8	10	15,963	3	1	16,789	0	0
<i>Allowances :—</i>									
Librarian's house rent allowance	350	0	0	942	11	10	1,505	0	0
<i>Supplies and Services :—</i>									
Freight on European Stores	22	14	9	297	14	3	222	5	0
<i>Contingencies :—</i>									
Purchase of books and publications	11,361	9	6	10,023	14	7	10,550	12	1
Rates and taxes	2,322	6	0	2,490	9	3	1,423	3	0
Postage and telegram charges	296	1	0	327	10	6	216	12	6
Supply of furniture	949	10	0	799	10	0	897	3	0
Hot and Cold weather charges	522	11	0	576	2	6	587	14	9
Miscellaneous	755	13	3	925	11	0	552	13	3
Liveries	84	1	6	84	0	6	119	13	9
Rent of telephone line	205	0	0	177	8	0	127	8	0
Menial charges	228	0	0	239	8	6	237	0	0
TOTAL	40,397	10	10	39,154	3	3	44,387	5	4

REPORT

ON THE

Working of the Imperial Library

FOR THE PERIOD FROM

1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916.



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1916

Report on the Working of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, from the 1st of April, 1915, to the 31st of March, 1916.

1. Of the many interesting pieces of work that I contemplated taking in hand on returning from leave last year, it has only been possible to take up one or two. The United States of America Congressional Papers, which had been found to be in a "disordered state" (*cf.* last Report, p. 4, § 9) were seen, when looked into more closely, to provide work enough for at least two years of such leisure as I have from routine duties. It is work, however, of importance and great interest, and a great deal of it is now done. It will be best, since it has been begun, to finish it, though that will involve the deferring of other special tasks till nearly 1918. Of them I will only mention one, and that chiefly because I have an acknowledgment to make. It is to Mr. A. F. Scholfield, Officer-in-Charge of the Imperial Record Department, who very kindly offered to let a member of his staff come to us on deputation, that he might compile a shelf-catalogue of our books in European languages. A preliminary to such a compilation must be the re-classification of the books, and not a few difficult questions would arise in connexion with that, one of them being the treatment of pamphlets and pamphlet-size books. And it is not a pressing matter, which many others are. That is to say it is not, as they are, work which, when done, immediately and materially increases the utility of the library to the public. The arranging of the Congressional Documents, their cataloguing and indexing, the discovery, for in some cases it amounted to that, of what they are; the compilation of card-catalogues of Sanskrit and books in other oriental languages—these do that. I felt obliged, then, to decline Mr. Scholfield's offer. The work he would have had us do must some time be done; but in my view it were best deferred till we have the plan of our new building before us, were there no other reason for putting it off. With a much greater reading-room area than we have in Metcalfe Hall, and we naturally count on having that in the new building, we should transfer to the Reading-Rooms hundreds of books now in the Main Store. But I need not enter into further detail.

2. A marked copy of the last Report was given to each member of the staff. I hope they have studied it carefully. We ought, of course, to have a Staff Manual, and a very full one; and the material for it is all there, in "files"—instruction as to general principles, and instructions regarding the numberless details of our work. They are—there where they are so easily overlooked or forgotten. Some day, I hope, we shall have a

Staff Manual. Meanwhile I must use the Annual Reports as I used last year's — as a means of conveying to the staff the instruction that is *not* to be forgotten, the instruction for which confessedly a Staff Manual is the proper place. To all other readers of these Reports I offer the due apology.

The Acquisition of Books, etc.

European Languages.

3. Were some perfectly wise man, not only having regard to the literary, artistic, and industrial activities of the India of to-day, but prescient of those of the future, and of the part that books might be made to play in the struggle of India to maintain her rank among the nations of Asia — were such a one to draw up a list of the classes of books that should be acquired for India, and in what proportion as to each class, that would constitute a document of the greatest possible interest. One cannot be engaged for long in reading the weekly or monthly lists of books published in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Russia, and the United States of America without being struck by the fact that it is only a relatively small proportion of those published in Great Britain and the States that are acquired for India, and a proportion of the others so small as hardly to be worth mentioning. (I assume that to some extent we know at the Imperial Library, which of course we do — it would be of advantage that we should know it better — what books are being acquired for other libraries in India, including those that are public libraries only in a restricted sense). And if one may go on for a time thinking that it is too big a question to raise, or that if it were, there would prove to be nothing to be done, the conviction that that is a mistaken view will come all of a sudden. A series of quite unconnected events may “precipitate” it. As a chance meeting with some one who has been a visitor to libraries in Japan, an invitation to a Professor of History to express an opinion about the acquisition of a particular book; a newspaper paragraph about Dutch books on tea-planting; an interview with the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Industries; a request for a book on the subject of some manufactured article that India has hitherto imported from Germany, and so on. The next step is to consider if there is nothing that could be done. To suggest that the public libraries should be given much larger sums to spend on new books is easy, but unfortunately not practical; and it would mean, not only larger sums to spend on books, but increased expenditure on buildings and shelving, cataloguers and indexers, binding and printing. The alternative is to arrange for co-operation among the libraries.

I do not wish to give the impression that I am not fully aware that there are books of which every public library in India must have a copy. There are many of that class. There are even books of which we must all have two or three copies. But that allowed, there remain books of which, did the other librarians know of it, and had they the right to borrow them, it would suffice if copies were acquired for only two or three of the libraries. And once one's mind has been aroused to the idea of co-operation among the libraries, with a view to the securing of no matter what end, other ends that might be gained suggest themselves. One must be struck, I often have been, with the fact that when one of us has drawn up a list of new books, and now much study of catalogues and reviews that involves we all know, he has done a thing that might be of service to us all. It would be a simple matter for him, were he once sufficiently informed, to make his list much longer, and include in it, not only the books he intends should be acquired for his own library, but books which it should be for other librarians to consider if they should get. The principles on which such a list should be drawn up would have to be revised from time to time, but that would be a simple matter. Similarly, when one of us has read a book and indexed it, a work has been done that might be for the advantage of us all. If I may suggest a mere beginning of co-operation, it is this. That copies of the Imperial Library lists of new books should be sent to any Librarian who may ask for them; that the books and the subject-index entries subsequently made for them, or both author-catalogue and subject-index entries, should bear the same serial numbers; and that each Librarian should send for the entries he wants. The only change he would have to make would be the substitution of his shelf-numbers for ours. An inevitable result, but one I think only to be welcomed, would be the substitution, in many cases if not in every case, of an author-catalogue and a subject-index on the Imperial Library plan for whatever may at present obtain. I may myself speak of ours as the best there are in India, for they are not of our own devising, but are based on the recognized British models, which themselves owe much to the best American and foreign. They are the British models only so far modified as our local circumstances suggest. Thus when our collection of books on any subject is much smaller than the corresponding group, say, in the London Library, and we consequently do not need so many sub-headings, we use fewer: when it is much larger, and we need more sub-headings, we freely add others. Further, if many libraries in India were working on a subject-index on a common plan, there might be expected both an improvement in the plan and in the work of indexing particular books; for it could be arranged that the indexing of books of certain classes should be done where the subjects are best known. But let us first make a beginning in co-operation. I shall be glad to send our lists and our author-catalogue and subject-index entries to any Librarian who may send for them, and receive his lists and entries. From such a beginning as that everything might develop.

Indian Languages.

4. The preamble of Act XXV of 1867 is as follows :—

“Whereas it is expedient to provide for the preservation of copies of every book printed or lithographed in British India, and for the registration of such books” §9 of the Act requires the deposit of one copy of each book with the Local Government. For some years past, though by no means in every year since 1867, the practice in Bengal has been to pass on to the Imperial Library as many of the books deposited with the Government of Bengal as the Librarian may have asked for, and, if I am rightly informed, to destroy all the rest. I deal in subsequent parts of this Report with the cataloguing and indexing of the books received in the Imperial Library. The books deposited with the Government of Madras are all preserved in the library attached to the Office of the Registrar of Books. They are deposited on the shelves in the order in which they are received. A card subject-index is maintained; but they use only such headings as “Tamil-Biography,” “Tamil-Drama”, “Tamil-Fiction,” “Tamil-Miscellaneous”, “Telugu-Biography”, etc. Application for permission to consult the books must be made to the librarians of the Connemara Public Library, the University Library, or the Oriental Manuscripts Library. These Libraries and the Office of the Registrar are some distance apart. Further, there is no Reading-Room at the Registrar’s Office, nor accommodation for readers of any kind. Very few persons avail themselves of the privilege of consulting the books. I ought to add that it is the Registrar’s own wish that the library should be a public one, with suitable accommodation and an adequate staff. The books deposited with the Government of Bombay are preserved in the Secretariat Record Office, Bombay. The Record-keeper informs me that “one desirous to consult the books ... for literary purposes is allowed to inspect them on his applying to Government for permission to have access to them.” A file of the Quarterly Catalogue of Books published in the Bombay Presidency is kept in the Record Office. It is not converted into a card subject-index as in Madras, I understand. The books deposited with the Government of Burma are sent to the Bernard Free Library at Rangoon for permanent preservation. I am as yet without information as to cataloguing. I wrote to ask what is done with the books in the Punjab; but received no answer.

5. §9 (b) and §11 of the Act empower the Local Government to require the printer of any book to deliver two more copies, one for the British Museum and one for the India Office Library. The practice is for the British Museum and the India Office to mark and return the copies of the Quarterly Catalogues that are sent to them. The books are then called for and sent home. The British Museum Catalogues of Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, and books in other Indian vernaculars are published, and are well known. There are none better. There can be little doubt, I think, that, had the Imperial Library existed at the time of the passing of the Act, it would have been treated as a

third with the British Museum and the India Office Library. The proposal to make the Imperial Library a "copyright library" has been before the Council at least once; but what my predecessor had in view was the deposit in the Library of a copy of every book published in India, and the Council had neither the accommodation nor the staff that would require. It declared in favour of the principle, which was all it could do. My own view is that a copy of every book published in India should be preserved; but that "preservation" should not mean mere placing on shelves, without cataloguing and indexing, or with indexing only, and that of a kind hardly worth mentioning, and without that benefit to the general public that the creation of a "copyright library", or any equivalent of one, is undoubtedly intended to confer. That is my view; but the arguments against the preservation of all the books in Calcutta appear to me exceedingly strong. After all India is a very large country, and one in which many languages are spoken. The best would be, I think, that each Presidency should maintain its own collection. For the Imperial Library I would make the same provision that is made for the British Museum and the India Office Library.

6. One is afraid that there exists not a little not very enlightened opinion as to the value of Indian vernacular literatures. I never mark the Bengal Quarterly Catalogue without the feeling that many Englishmen in India would think that I was marking it far too freely. It was therefore of the greatest interest to me to have recently the opportunity of examining Catalogues marked in the British Museum and the India Office Library. They were Madras Catalogues as it happened. *They were marked on a more generous scale than mine.* And here I am reminded of the following passage in Mr. Strickland Gibson's "Some Oxford Libraries": "The Founder [of the Bodleia] had very decided views to what books should be preserved in his library. In a letter to James [the librarian] he thus expresses them.

"I can see no good reason to alter my opinion, for excluding such books, as almanacks, plaies, and an infinite number, that are daily printed, of very unworthy matters and handling, suche as methinks, both the keeper and the under-keeper should disdain to seeke out, to deliver unto any man. Happely some plaies may be worthy the keeping: But hardly one in fortie"

One of the most remarkable things about this declaration is that it was written at the very time when Shakespeare had reached the maturity of his genius; and strangely enough Bodley's Library has become world-famous for precisely the kind of literature Bodley himself banned."

7. We have to acknowledge the presentation, by the Imperial Record Department, of a valuable collection of early Arabic, Persian, and Urdu printed books, and I have to thank Khan Sahib Abdul Maqtadir for assisting me in classifying and indexing them. For some time I have been trying to add to our collection of early printed Bengali books. Last year Mr. Dines Chandra Sen enable me to secure one lot. I should like to appeal to the generosity of Indians and Europeans in India. Boswell mentioned to Dr. Johnson one day that he had seen in the King's library sixty-three editions of his favourite, Thomas á Kempis. Dr. Johnson said he thought it unnecessary to collect many editions of a book which were all the same, except as to the paper and print; he would have the original, and all the translations, and all the editions that had any variation in the text. He approved of the famous

collection of editions of Horace by Douglas, mentioned by Pope, who is said to have had a closet filled with them; and he added, "*Every man should try to collect one book in that manner and present it to a public library.*"

Manuscripts.

8. In the course of an interview that Sir Sankaran Nair very kindly granted me recently the Honourable Member spoke of some manuscripts which he had seen announced for sale is one of Mr. Francis Edwards's Catalogues, and asked if we ought not to buy such things for the Imperial Library. We have bought manuscripts in India, on a very small scale it is true; but we have hitherto not bought in London. Were we to on any considerable scale with only our present funds, it would mean that our programme of book purchases, which we have now been following steadily for thirteen or fourteen years, would have to be very seriously modified. Then we should need a manuscripts Room, mechanically protected against high humidities, and we should need a Copyist. The possession of valuable manuscripts entails not a few obligations, one of them being to copy them in cases in which the paper perishes, or the ink fades. We have, as it is, two or three manuscripts that ought to have been copied long ago. We should, of course, be very glad to have a collection of valuable historical manuscripts, but we are not at present equipped to receive them.

Periodicals.

9. We have not done much, I am afraid, towards carrying out the programme of work outlined in the last Report. To the list given there of periodicals which we were not receiving might have been added the names of many of those published in Bengal. We have now decided which of these to deposit in the Library, and we have asked the Bengal Librarian to supply them. Ordinarily we get what we do from him after the year has closed. We naturally want to receive the periodicals as soon as possible after they are published. I do not think there should be any difficulty about this. Should there be, there will be one more reason for such an amendment of Act XXV of 1867 as I have suggested. It is proposed to have a Reading-Room for Bengal periodicals in the vestibule leading to the corridor to the main Reading-Room. The museum cases have been moved to the vestibule on the ground-floor.

10. Another new decision has regard to the cataloguing and indexing of periodicals. We have hitherto dealt with them only as sets. It has been decided to catalogue and index articles separately, when they are of special interest to students in India, and are in periodicals very little, or not at all, known to the majority of our readers. Such are "Solfågeln i Indien. En religionshistorisk-myologisk studie" and "Shakspeare's vocabulary. Its

etymological elements." In "Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift." As time goes on there will be, I hope, an extension of this work. It is one in which our libraries might co-operate. At Serampore College they have, in two manuscript volumes, "An Analytical Index to the Principal Reviews, Magazines, and Journals in the College Library." 1873. It is an index to the contents of 1,131 volumes, and its value could hardly be exaggerated. At the Adyar Library, Madras, they have compiled an index to a complete set of the "Calcutta Review." What is wanted in that such things should be copied for other libraries.

Cataloguing.

11. A summary of the work done in the Department of Printed Books in European languages is given in Table II. I had to call attention recently to a thing that had been strangely overlooked, and that may be overlooked again, if I do not place the new rule permanently on record. I noticed that, while the first parts of works "in progress," frequently passed through my hands in connexion with the work of cataloguing and indexing, the "continuations" never did. That meant that the opinion was held in the Catalogue Room that when the *first part* of a work had been catalogued and indexed, the *whole* had been. That is not by any means always the case; and even when it is the case that the whole has been catalogued, it will often not be the case that the whole has been indexed. If we had catalogued and indexed Vols. I. and II. of Macaulay's History, there would be no more indexing to do for that work, and no more cataloguing till the last published volume should be received, when, of course, it should no longer be shown in the Catalogue as "in progress." The number of volumes of the complete work, and the full imprint should then be entered in the catalogue. If we had catalogued and indexed Vol. I. of Walter Bagehot's "Collected Works", there would again be no more cataloguing to do till the last volume should be received; but each of the succeeding volumes would have to be indexed. In dealing with works such as "Mémoires concernant l'Asie orientale", when only Vol. I. has been catalogued and indexed, the whole has been neither catalogued nor indexed. Vol. II. etc. must be put up with cross-reference slips from the names of the writers of the separate *mémoires* and for indexing. The rule must be, therefore, to put up every "continuation".

12. We catalogued and indexed Vols. II.—IV. of the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, when those were the only volumes we had. We afterwards received many more, until our set became practically complete, and yet the catalogue and index entries were allowed to stand unchanged for two or three years. To everyone who consulted them during that time the impression given was that we had the merest fragment of a set of which we had practically the whole.

13. The information given in Table II. of the last Report regarding the Card-Catalogues of Sanskrit, Bengali, and books in other oriental languages was that the work had been begun, but that it was too early to report on it. We have to thank the Government of Bengal, the Department of Education of the Government of India, and the Asiatic Society of Bengal for copies of the Bengal Librarian's Catalogues for the period from the Quarter ended the 30th of June, 1901, to the Quarter ended the 31st of March, 1916, with the exception of the issues for the Quarters ended the 30th of June and the 30th of September, 1904, the 30th of June and the 30th of September, 1905, which they were not able to supply. I should be grateful to the head of any Government Office who would let me have these four issues. We had all the issues marked (*i.e.* 55), but hitherto we have only cut out the entries beginning with those of the issue for the Quarter ended the 31st of December, 1905. The entries in the earlier issues were printed in type so small and so close together, and they are so abbreviated, that they will never be of much use to us. The entries cut out have all been pasted on cards, and the *press marks* added, so that we now have card-catalogues practically complete of our Sanskrit, Bengali and books in other oriental languages, published from the middle of 1905 to date, and the cards for the Sanskrit and Bengali books have been placed in new cabinets in the corridor leading to the Reading-Room. This is the first time in the history of the Library that there has been any catalogue of these books for the public to consult, so that an important advance has been made. Until the staff in the Oriental Department has been increased (it consists at present of only one man), we shall not be able to do more, I am afraid, than catalogue and index the accessions ; but even so the rate of growth of the catalogues will be marked.

14. The Catalogue of Printed Books in Arabic, prepared under the supervision of Mr. Scholfield, has been printed but not yet published. The work of cataloguing the Persian and Urdu books in the Imperial Library is nominally part of the duties of the Clerk-in-charge of the Buhar Library ; but he is still engaged in compiling the hand-list of the Arabic and Persian Mss., and until that is finished it is enough if he catalogues and indexes the accessions in the Arabic, Persian, and Urdu Departments. They were heavier than usual last year. I have already reported the presentation of Arabic, Persian, and Urdu books by the Imperial Record Department. Most of them have been catalogued and indexed.

Indexing.

15. A summary of the work done in the Department of Printed Books in European Languages is given in Table II. I should like to say a word or two regarding the revision of the indexing of the acquisitions up to the end of the year 1913. We did this work for a time more or less systematically ; but I am still waiting, in September of 1916, until the clerk shall have finished the

work I prepared for him in October, 1915, before resuming systematic progress. He was on leave on medical certificate for a considerable portion of last year, and the man appointed to act for him hardly mastered the work before his return. I wish to impress on the subordinate members of the staff how much the steady carrying on of our work depends on their qualifying themselves for the higher posts.

16. In the circumstances all that we could do was to index any important work that might come before me in connexion with some other parts of the work, as, for instance, the acquisition of books. And here I may dwell for a moment on a feature of my work that is so very trying—they having constantly to interrupt what I am doing in order to do what should have been done years ago, and then by some other member of the staff. I noticed one day the announcement of another volume of “The Fauna of British India.” That made me think of looking into the indexing of the set, and I called for it. I found three volumes with the pages uncut; some with the pages cut only to within from half an inch to an inch of the back. Two of the cross-reference entries in the Author-Catalogue were inaccurate, and had to be revised; there were eleven cross-reference entries that had never been made; and of twenty Subject-Index entries obviously needed only one had been written. It was an entry under the heading “Zoology.” The Subject-Index as it stood, to any one who should have looked up “Mammals”, “Birds”, “Diptera”, etc., was certain to give the impression that “The Fauna of British India” was not in the Library.

17. I stated in the last Report that we were not indexing the books received in the Oriental Departments at the time they were catalogued, and that with our present staff it was out of the question that we should. On further reflection it appeared to me that I had overestimated the amount of work the indexing would involve. Now, when we prepare an Author-Catalogue entry for a Sanskrit, Pali, Bengali, Arabic, Persian, or other oriental book for a “List of Additions”, we prepare a Subject-Index entry at the same time. We have also arranged to receive a copy of the Bengal Librarian’s Catalogue to be cut up and formed into a Subject-Index of the Sanskrit, Bengali, and other books we take over from him. I am reserving the entries for books belonging to the class of *belles lettres* for special indexes of *fiction, drama, poetry*, etc., but I do not know when I shall find time to compile them. They would be of great interest and value.

18. The Author-Catalogue entries for Sanskrit and Bengali books form the separate catalogues I have spoken of already. We are not forming separate Subject-Indexes of these books, but are incorporating them with the Subject-Index entries for books in European languages. The ideal, to my mind, would be to have one Subject-Index of the entire Library—books in European languages, oriental books, and official publications. Some day I hope we shall have it. Meanwhile I regard it as of great value to have a combined Subject-

Index of European and Oriental books—that a man who should turn up, say, “Bengal, History” should have under review, in one field, all that has been written on the subject—in English, French, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, etc. Such an index might have, I think, a high educational value in India. It would show, so at a glance, the subjects upon which in Bengal there is no work being done: it would show, too, the subjects on which there is being so too much. I am not thinking, too, only of its value to Indians. By no means.

19. In the last Report the Catalogue of Official Publications was dealt with in the section headed “Cataloguing.” It is, and was always intended to be, a Subject-Index; consequently it is more logical to treat of the matter in this section. The passage on the subject in the last Report attracted the attention of Mr. Scholfield. There is a collection of Official Publications in his Department, which, if much smaller than ours, is a reduplication of that portion of ours that has the greatest practical value. Mr. Scholfield had been engaged for some time in compiling a card Subject-Index of his collection, and he very kindly wrote to me, offering spare copies of his entries to form an index for the Imperial Library. It was an offer that I was only too delighted to accept. We have now got a card index to at least the most important official publications on the subject of Administration, Famine, Law, Police, Salt, Sanitation, and Settlement. We must make this the nucleus of an index of our entire collection of Official Publications.

20. I have hitherto spoken of Mr. Scholfield’s compilation as a card Subject-Index to the Record Department collection of Official Publications. It was more than this in reality—a combined Author-Catalogue and Subject-Index of both books and Official Publications. I reserve the entries for the Author-Catalogue and Subject-Index of the books until I have time to arrange them. It would certainly be of value to us to have a copy of the Record Department Catalogue; but this is not so pressing a matter.

Issue Department.

21. There are rules for the better working of the Issue Department of a library that are easily expressed in writing, and that naturally will be; and when they are, and are thoroughly learned, the amount of further superintendence required of the chief librarian is reduced to the minimum. Such is the rule that encyclopædias, dictionaries, catalogues, etc., are not to be lent. There are other rules that are not so easily expressed in writing, and their observance calls for a higher degree of intelligence and initiative on the part of the other members of the staff. It was too much the practice in the Imperial Library at one time, when a book was asked for that was not in the Library, to return the polite intimation that it was not. Now, that is not what we must do. When a book is asked for that is not in the Library, there are three things to

be done. First, to endeavour to borrow a copy from some other Library. Secondly, to have it authoritatively decided whether or no a copy should be acquired. Thirdly, but this only if the first fails, to inform the applicant of any other book on the same subject that may be in the Library. I want this to be regarded as a rule that is invariably to be followed. The point is not only that in following it we shall oblige individual borrowers. We shall add to our own knowledge of books, or we may, and we shall permanently enrich the collection. A good illustration was our being asked for the Honourable Mr. J. B. Brunyate's "An account of the Presidency Banks". Had we simply intimated our regret at there being no copy of it in the Library, we should know no more of the book now than we did then, and that was nothing. We were not much to blame for that, for the book has never been published, but only printed for private circulation. As it is we now know a good deal about it, and we have a copy of it.

22. It is with a view to increasing our knowledge of books, which we must be modest and admit is not as extensive as it should be, that I have ordered Index volumes to be classified as a group by themselves, and kept in the Issue Department. I want any one who may come upon an Index volume elsewhere, immediately to report the fact. And the oftener the attention of borrowers is called to this group in our classification system, the better. I do not, of course, mean borrowers who are merely in search of "something to read", but those who show that they are systematic students of some subject. Their attention should be drawn to any group of Index volumes that would be of special interest to them.

Reading-Rooms.

23. The number of visitors to the Reading-Rooms was 42310 compared with 32854 in the preceding year. We have an open-shelf collection, and of the books read that are drawn from that collection there is, of course, no record. We keep a record of the books given out that are not in that collection, and as enquiries are not infrequently addressed to me as to the kinds of books read in the Reading-Rooms, I recently had an analytical statement prepared of the books requisitioned during the calendar years 1912 and 1915. It will be found in Appendix II to this Report. The number requisitioned during the financial year 1915-1916 was 14782 compared with 11677 in the preceding year.

24. For some little time past the work of adding new books to the open-shelf collection has been done systematically. It is important that this should be kept up, and I want the Superintendent to see that it is. *No book added is to be placed so high that the title cannot be easily read by a person standing on the floor.* The work of withdrawing books from the collection to make room for new ones might be done more systematically than it has been. I shall be glad if the Superintendent will kindly see to this.

The Custody of Books.

25. The question of the perishing of paper (*cf.* last Report, p. 7, § 18) has occupied a considerable amount of attention. What we were advised to do was to collect the literature of the subject and information from librarians in other parts of the world, and especially in other parts of India. It seems doubtful whether there is any literature on the subject apart from such books as Griffin and Little : *The Chemistry of Paper Making*, Behrens : *Anleitung zur mikrochemischen Analyse*, Dalén : *Chemische Technologie des Papiers*. There has been a great deal of research on the subject of the testing of paper before it is placed on the market, or before it is used in Government Offices ; but our problem is, granted that many books are printed on paper that in given conditions will prove perishable, how to ascertain what precisely those conditions are ; whether they obtain more in Bengal than in other parts of India ; and what mechanical means would tend to prolong the life of the paper.

26. A certain amount of information has been collected in the libraries of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Serampore College. In Appendix III will be found a list of books, of which the copies in the Imperial Library, or in one of the libraries just mentioned, have perished. I should be greatly obliged to any Librarian in India, or elsewhere, who would be so good as to send me a report as to the condition of his copies of these books. It is a list of 18 works, or 36 volumes, of which 21 volumes bear date during the Napoleonic Wars. This is of interest, though it is probably a mere coincidence. Another point of interest is that no less than 28 of the volumes were printed before 1870, and only 8 since, so that one's original impression that the trouble was traceable to the modern use of wood-pulp and other substitutes for rags, is not borne out. It is true, of course, that no great reliance should be placed on the result of the examination that has already been carried out. I sent a list of the titles of 9 works, the Imperial Library copies of which have perished, to the Director of the British Museum. It was a representative lot, the imprints being, *London*, 1889-90, *London*, 1871, *London*, 1874-75, *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1704, *Paris*, 1834-40, *Glasguæ*, 1759, *Calcutta*, 1852, *Calcutta*, 1873 and *Bonn*, 1842. I have to thank Mr. A. W. Pollard for a comprehensive and very interesting report on the condition of the British Museum copies. It was, in brief, in every case that the paper showed no signs of perishing. I have also to thank Mr. D. W. Innes for valuable information regarding the condition of the books in the Frere Hall Library in Karachi.

27. In §19 of the last Report I expressed the opinion that an experiment should be made with closed shelving, in the construction of which asbestos-cement sheeting should be used, to see what light it might throw on the problem of combating book-worms. Messrs. Mansfield and Sons have made us two sets of shelving, one closed and the other open ; and we have filled them

with Bengali books, all bound at about the same time and with much the same material. It will constitute a test from which disturbing factors have been almost entirely eliminated.

28. We have to thank the Government of India for sanctioning the creation of a special department for the repairing of brittle, worm-eaten, and torn books. Much useful work of this kind has already been done.

Accommodation.

29. It has now been clearly seen that we shall have to wait so long for our new building, that we must arrange for temporary accommodation in some existing building. That I hope has already been done. We have proposed that we should be assigned a portion of Premises 5 and 6, Government Place, North, when they are vacated by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., and both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal have sanctioned the proposal. As to the new building, matters are very much where they were a year ago. On the 18th of December, 1915, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal very kindly granted the Council an interview, when the question of the best site for the Library was carefully considered. Subsequently, with the approval of His Excellency, the Council asked the Government of India to assign the South-West portion of the Porah Bazar land. The Government of India replied that an application for that portion was already before them, but that no decision in the matter had been reached. The Council therefore instructed me to request the Government to assign the South-East portion as a site for the Library, should it not be possible to assign the South-West. The Government replied that no site could be definitely allotted at present, but that our request had been noted, and would be fully considered before the site was used for any other purpose. An appreciable advance would be made, were the site chosen. I could then get to work with the architect.

COONOR, NILGIRI HILLS,

September—October 1916.

}

J. A. CHAPMAN,

Librarian, Imperial Library.

APPENDIX I.

Names of Donors of Books, etc.

	Volumes.
Abul Fazl Abdul Karim, Mol.	3
Asiatic Society of Bengal	2
Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares Contonment	3
British Museum, The Trustees of the—	18
Cardiff Central Library	3
Gopal Shastri, Pandit	3
Imperial Petrograd University	2
J. C. Basu, Prof.	2
John Rylands Library	3
Leslie, Major J. H.	5
Moonindra Nath Sarbadhicary, Babu	5
Mookerjee, Mr. B.	28
(These included War pamphlets).	
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India	138
Parsee Punchayet, The Trustees of the—	10
Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company	5
Quazi Abdul Jabbar	4
Roby Datta, Mr.	5
Satindra Nath Roy Chowdhury, Babu	12
Sarasi Lal Sarcar, Dr.	2
Wacha, Mr. D. E.	2

255

Lt.-Col. N. T. Parker, Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Exhibition, Madras Chamber of Commerce, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Native General Library, Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, London British and Foreign Bible Society, Stockholm Royal Library, Harinavi Vidyabhusan Library, The Steel Shelving Company, Messrs. J. A. Chapman, J. W. Meares, J. B. Lloyd, E. P. Buffat, R. Shamasastri, P. Jagadananda Swami, K. Vyasa Rao, Byramjee Hormusjee, Eabus Kunja Behari Ballabh, Khirode Chunder Bose, Narayan Chunder Saha, N. C. Banerjee, Debendra Nath Chatterjee, Khagendra Nath Roy, Mushoda Prosad Roy Chowdhury, Mohendra Nath Addy, Mols. Mufti Muhammad Siddiq, Abdul Malik, and Rai Brij Narayan, (each one volume)

30

Total 285 Volumes.

Donors of Manuscripts.

Hirst, Major F. C. One Turkish Manuscript Text Book on physical Geography (date 1233 A. D.)

APPENDIX II.

**Analytical Statement of Requisitions for Books not in the Open-shelf
Collection of the Reading-Room during the years 1912 & 1915.**

1912.	Subject.	1915.
248	} Administration { Government Publications	146
296		431
383	Agriculture (including Manufacture, etc.)	382
92	Archæology	98
64	Astronomy	81
75	Bibliography	140
246	Biography	382
37	Botany	50
40	Chemistry	94
356	Education	473
432	Engineering	322
*	Ethnology, Anthropology, etc.	137
190	Fine Arts, etc.	209
555	Geography and Travels	814
95	Geology	80
578	History	939
455	Law	459
1256	Literature	1635
121	Mathematics	201
287	Medicine	427
574	} Periodicals { Magazines	1080
728		1822
303	Philology	419
448	Philosophy	984
12	Physics	16
582	Political Economy, etc.	650
399	Science (General)	370
150	Social Reform, etc.	134
*	Sport, Games, etc.	44
956	Theology	871
16	Zoology	58
9974		13948

*Class opened after 1912.

APPENDIX III.

Perished Books.

1. The Works of Francis Bacon. 10 Vols. *London*, 1803.
2. William Wittman : Travels in Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, and across the desert into Egypt...*London*, 1803.
3. Edward Moor : Hindu Infanticide. *London*, 1811.
4. James Morier : A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor to Constantinople. *London*, 1812.
5. Calcutta Review. No. XXXV. Vol. XVIII. *Calcutta*, 1852.
6. Arriani ... Expeditionis Alexandri Libri Septem et Historia Indica. *Lugduni. Batavorum*, 1704.
7. Francis Buchanan : A Journey from Madras through... Mysore... 3 Vols. *London*, 1807.
8. William Thorn : Memoir of the War in India...*London*, 1818.
9. John Bruce : Annals of the... East India Company... 3 Vols. *London*, 1810.
10. Philosophical Transactions (Royal Society) Vols. I and II. *London*, 1667 and 1668.
11. Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. I. *Edinburgh*, 1788.
12. John Barrow : Some Account of the Public Life... of the Earl of Macartney. 2 vols. *London*, 1807.
13. Mathew Arnold : Friendship's Garland. *London*, 1871.
14. Francis Ottiwell Adams : The History of Japan from the earliest period to the present time. 2 vols. *London*, 1874-75.
15. Kalidasa's Ring Çakuntala. Herausgegeben, übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen von O. Boehtlingk. *Bonn*, 1842.
16. Lord Morley of Blackburn : Voltaire. *London*, 1872.
17. Calcutta Review. No. CXI. Vol. LVI. *Calcutta*, 1873.
18. John Beames : A comparative Grammar of the modern Aryan languages of India... 3 Vols. *London*, 1872-79.

TABLES.

I.—Acquisition of Books, etc.

(a) Financial.

Liabilities on 1st April, 1915.	Value of books not ordered during 1914-15 owing to want of funds.	Disbursed during 1915-16.	Liabilities on 1st April, 1916.	Value of books not ordered during 1915-16 owing to want of funds.
Rs. 1,257. (Approximate)	Rs. 1,063. (Approximate)	Rs. A. P. 8,135 10 8	Rs. 2,025. (Approximate)	Rs. 1,890. (Approximate)

(b) Numbers of Books, etc. Acquired by Purchase, Presentation, etc.

European Languages.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Pali.	Bengali.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Assamese.	Tibetan.	Gujarati.	Punjabi.	Marathi.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Pahlavi.	Periodicals (all languages).	Official Publications.
944	44	87	42	533	4	504	32	1	5	4	8	6	3	1	1	2	344	6,245

(c) Manuscripts Acquired.

I. Leather-backed, board-covered volume, lettered on the front board: Oude [illegible] Question[.] Charge against the Marquis of [sic] Wellesley. 1805[.] 32×20 cm. foll. 1-70, with 9 blank folia at the end.

Contains an account of the proceedings in Parliament in connexion with the charges brought against Wellesley by Paull and others with regard to his policy in Oude.

II. Leather-backed, board-covered volume, lettered on the front board: Papers of Raja Gour [sic] Das. 1768 to 1806. 35×21 cm. foll. 1-24.

Contains papers of Rājā Guru Dās, the son of Nand Kumār, including decrees of Courts obtained by the Rājā against his debtors. There are also two Persian letters at the end of the volume, one of them containing the offer of the Diwānī of the Nizāmat of Bengal.

*III. Leather-backed, board-covered volume, lettered on the back: Sutta-Piṭaka[.] Listes spéciales[.] 33×20 cm. foll. 2, 73, with three blank folia, one at each end of the volume, and the third after the second title-page. Title on the fly-leaf:—Sutta-Piṭaka[.] Listes spéciales des Titres[.] Second title:—Listes alphabétiques spéciales des titres des textes composant les divers recueils du Sutta-Piṭaka pâli (non compris le Jâtaka[.] section X du Sutta-Piṭaka qui est à part)[.] Par L[éon] Feer[.] Paris [.] 1880.

Contains a list of the Suttas in the Sutta-Piṭaka, the Jâtakas excepted.

IV. Leather-backed, board-covered volume, lettered on the front board: Copies of letters from Sir John Malcolm. 1803 to 1806. 35×21 cm. foll. 1—88.

Contains letters and memoranda by Sir John Malcolm bearing date between January, 1803, and September, 1806.

The following is the list of the persons addressed :—

- (1) Marquis Wellesley.
- (2) Josiah Webbe.
- (3) (?) Shawe.
- (4) Neil Benjamin Edmonstone.
- (5) Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart.
- (6) Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington).

The volume also contains a letter from Barlow to Malcolm.

* Acquired prior to March, 1915.

II. Cataloguing and Indexing.

Catalogue of Printed Books in European Languages. (in book form).	Card-Catalogue and Card-Index of Printed Books in European Languages.	Card-Catalogue and Card-Index of Sanskrit Books.	Card-Catalogue and Card-Index of Bengali Books.	Card-Catalogue and Card-Index of Books in other Oriental Languages.	Index of Indian Official Publications.	Catalogue Raisonné of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts in the Bohar Library.
Work in connexion with the preparation of "Catalogue of the Imperial Library, Part I, First Supplement" was done as follows: Cards from "Dyson" to "Iyer" were revised, and the cross-reference entries required in accordance with the new cataloguing rules were written. Cards from "Bha" to "Iyer" were sent to Press. The proof-reading was done.	(a) The acquisitions of the year were catalogued and indexed. (b) The revision of the indexing of the acquisitions of the years 1907-1913 was proceeded with, but very slowly.	See § 13 and § 17 of the Report.	See § 13 and § 17 of the Report.	See § 13 and § 17 of the Report.	(a) The acquisitions of the year were indexed. (b) The work of revision was continued from "Army" to "Buildings and Roads." But see Report for 1914-1915, § 14, and § 19 of this Report.	Maulvi Hedayat Hossain did the preparatory work for notices of about 200 Arabic Manuscripts, and Khan Sahib Abdul Maqtadir catalogued about 150 Persian Manuscripts.

III. Lists of Additions.

Published during the year.	In the Press on 31st March, 1916.
Nos. 110-121	Nos. 122 and 123.

IV. Binding.

Books and Periodicals.			Newspapers and Gazettes.		
1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
6,554	6,823	6,746	455	678	765

V. Issue Department.

Books, etc., lent to Government Departments and Officials.			Books, etc., lent to the General Public against Security.		
1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
7,049	7,286	7,154	1,444	1,894	1,787

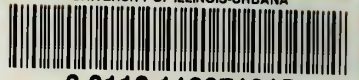
VI. Reading Rooms.

Number of Visitors.			Number of Requisitions for Books not in the open-shelf collection in the Reading Room.		
1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
26,334	32,854	42,310	10,478	11,677	14,782

VII.—Finance.

Budget-head.	1913-14.			1914-15.			1915-16.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Salaries :—</i>									
Librarian	6,305	11	3	11,158	0	0	12,480	0	0
Establishment	15,963	3	1	16,789	0	0	16,905	0	0
<i>Allowances :—</i>									
Librarian's house rent allowance	942	11	10	1,505	0	0	751	0	0
<i>Supplies and Services :—</i>									
Freight on European Stores	297	14	3	222	5	0	12	6	3
<i>Contingencies :—</i>									
Purchase of books and publications	10,023	14	7	10,550	12	1	8,135	10	8
Rates and taxes	2,490	9	3	1,423	3	0	1,423	3	0
Postage and telegram charges	327	10	6	216	12	6	299	15	3
Supply of furniture	799	10	0	897	3	0	3,794	8	0
Hot and cold weather charges	576	2	6	587	14	9	613	4	0
Miscellaneous	925	11	0	552	13	3	405	0	9
Liveries	84	0	6	119	13	9	144	12	6
Rent of telephone line	177	8	0	127	8	0	200	0	0
Menial charges	239	8	6	237	0	0	264	0	0
TOTAL	39,154	3	3	44,387	5	4	45,428	12	5

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 112371015